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W Y M O N D H A M   U R B A N   D I S T R I C T

ANNUAL  
REPORT

*for the year*

1954

*of the*


MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

*together with the*

ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

SANITARY INSPECTOR



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# THE URBAN DISTRICT OF WYMONDHAM

## The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1954.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1954.

### I. Introduction

Apart from a measles epidemic in the early part of the year and a moderate amount of whooping-cough and winter influenza, the state of health of the community of Wymondham District maintained a high level.

The population of Wymondham Urban District remains steady; the estimated population for 1954 is 5,730. The birth rate for this period was much lower and the death rate lower than that of England and Wales for the same period. It is a remarkable fact that there were no infant deaths; indeed, there were only two deaths under the age of forty. And here it should be stated that there were only four infant deaths recorded for the whole of Area 5, while the births were 560, giving a remarkably low infant death rate of 7.1 per 1,000 live births.

A list of the more important enactments of public health interest introduced in 1954 are included in the Report as an indication of present trends and advances in the promotion of public health.

During the year particular interest was focussed on certain advances in the control of communicable diseases; the use of a vaccine for the control of poliomyelitis; the introduction, to a limited extent, of B.C.G. vaccination in Norfolk for the better protection of school-leavers against tuberculosis; the addition of tetanus toxoid to the diphtheria whooping-cough prophylactic in general use for the immunisation of infants. The inoculation thus used is known as "triple antigen". Furthermore, the decision to create in Norfolk specified areas (Wymondham Urban District is now one of these) wherein only heat-treated milk or milk from T.T. herds may be offered for sale, is designed, of course, to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis.

The project for the installation of a new treatment plant at the headworks of the town water supply made progress during the year and at the time of writing this Report installation is almost complete.

At Wymondham Secondary Modern School, vaccination of school-leavers against tuberculosis was carried out for the first time.

The number of fatal home accidents in England and Wales is increasing year by year. In children between the ages of one and four years a fatal home accident is now the third largest cause of death.



As the years go by problems affecting the social and medical welfare of the aged will require increasing attention. In 1951 there were six-and-three-quarter million people of pensionable age; it is estimated that by 1979 there will be nine-and-a-half million people of pensionable age while the number of persons of working age will remain much the same as in 1951.

## II. Administration

Mr. R. F. Hudson, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., a copy of whose Report for 1954 is appended, continued duty as Sanitary Inspector to your Council throughout the year. He was assisted by Mr. D. E. Coldham who succeeded Mr. F. O. Elliott on 1st July 1954. Clerical assistance for your Medical Officer of Health was carried out by the Senior Clerk and Staff at the central health office, Norwich.

## III. Legislation

The following enactments concerned with public health matters were introduced or were under consideration in 1954.

### (a) The Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954

"An Act to make further provision for the clearance and re-development of areas of unfit housing accommodation and for securing or promoting the reconditioning and maintenance of houses; and otherwise to amend the enactments relating to housing, the exercise of certain powers relating to land, and rent control".

### (b) Food and Drugs Amendment Act 1954

This Act provides wider and additional legislation for improved food hygiene as compared with previous Acts. The chief purpose is the better protection of the public against the risk of injury to health through the medium of food. This is particularly necessary as a result of the present day development of communal feeding. The Act received the Royal Assent in November but will not come into force until a date appointed by the Minister of Food.

### (c) Slaughterhouses Act 1954

With the ending of meat rationing in 1954, local authorities became responsible for securing adequate local facilities for slaughtering.

### (d)(i) The Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act 1954 and (ii) The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1954

This Act deals with the licensing of premises for the slaughter of animals; licensing of slaughtermen; humane conditions and penalties. The drafting of this new Act had its origin in the need to implement the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry into the Slaughter of Horses. The detailed Prevention of Cruelty Regulations are an extension of powers under this Act.

(e) The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk)  
(Amendment) Regulations 1954

Under these Regulations south east Norfolk has been included in what is known as a "specified area", i.e. an area in which only specially designated milk - pasteurised, tuberculin-tested, and sterilised - may be sold. The special designation "Accredited" is no longer permitted. Reference to further recent regulations regarding the sale of milk are referred to in a later section of this Report.

IV. Vital Statistics

(a) Population

The Registrar General estimates the population of Wymondham Urban District at 5,730 compared with 5,693 in 1953.

- (b) Births. There were 56 live births recorded during the year; 26 males and 30 females. In 1953 there were 90 live births. There were no still births and there were seven illegitimate births. The birth-rate was, therefore, 9.7 per 1,000 of the resident population compared with 15.2 for England and Wales. No reason for the unusually low birth rate has so far been found.

- (c) Deaths numbered 57 (29 male and 28 female) compared with 65 deaths in 1953. The crude death rate was, therefore, 9.9 compared with 11.4 in 1953. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.3.

It is a remarkable fact that there were only two deaths of persons under the age of forty. Moreover, twenty-nine of the total deaths occurred between the ages of seventy and ninety.

- (d) Infant Mortality. The infant mortality rate (i.e. deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births) for Wymondham Urban District in 1954 was Nil and there were no still births. For this satisfactory record tribute must be paid to the work of local medical practitioners, nurses, and those volunteers who work unobtrusively in the cause of mothers and infants.

(e) The Changing Age Structure of the Population

Considerable interest has been focussed on the change in the age structure of the population of England and Wales at the present time. The fact that the number of old people in the population is steadily increasing has significant social and economic implications. In the introduction to the Report of the Ministry of Health 1953, the Chief Medical Officer comments on this problem. "One of the commonly held fallacies is that as time goes on the proportion of the population in the normal working ages will be materially reduced. While this proportion may in fact become slightly smaller, the main long-term change to be expected is that there will be on the one hand more old people and on the other fewer children in the population. We are in fact approaching the age distribution to be expected in a stationary population with relatively low mortality. The main implications of this change for our health services are already fairly clear. The burden of ill health in old people can



be exceedingly heavy but in taking steps to alleviate that burden by appropriate preventive care and rehabilitation we can also ensure that the resources of the health services are not unduly strained.

One factor contributing to the changes in age distribution is the rapid decline in the birth rate since the beginning of the century and its recent tendency to settle at a level just sufficient for each generation to replace itself. The other main factors are the greatly increased expectation of life of the infant at birth, the contemporaneous and accelerated fall in the infant mortality rate and the remarkable decline in mortality among children in later years. Under the conditions ruling in 1838-54 a male infant at birth might have been expected to live rather less than 40 years. By the period 1871-80, his expectation of life had increased to 41.4 years. Between the periods 1881-90 and 1910-12 it again increased to 49.2 years and between 1920 and 1952 to an expectation of more than 67 years of life.

This does not mean, however, that old people are living much longer, and any impression that they are is a further misconception which is not borne out by the statistics. Considering the expectation of life of males again, we find that the expectation of life at 65 years of age was in 1838-54 10.8 years and in 1952 12.0 years. Thus old people are not living appreciably longer. What is happening is that many more of us are now attaining the age of 65 than was the case formerly and it is only in this sense that we are becoming an older population; we are still a very long way from becoming a nation of centenarians".

#### V. Infectious Diseases (other than tuberculosis)

- (a) Three hundred and seventy eight cases of communicable diseases were notified by general practitioners during the year and three hundred and fourteen of these were cases of measles. Measles was making its usual biennial appearance.
- (b) Two cases of Scarlet Fever (in the mild form characteristic of present day infections) occurred. The usual precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection.
- (c) There were forty-nine cases of whooping-cough. It is reasonable to expect a reduction in the incidence of this disease in future years as a result of the fairly extensive inoculation of infants with the combined diphtheria-whooping cough antigen which has become increasingly popular.
- (d) Bacillary dysentery of the Sonne type accounted for four notifications. This highly infectious disease is difficult to eradicate once it becomes established in a town or village and calls for the detection of symptomless carriers. Food-handlers who are suspected or proved carriers are excluded from work until cured by treatment. Strict personal hygiene is essential; written instructions on precautions to be taken are issued to families in which cases occur.
- (e) The remaining infectious diseases notified were: pneumonia, two; Erysipelas, one; food poisoning, two; Weil's disease, one.

- (f) Diphtheria cases are no longer anticipated in our local statistics. The disease has not been completely eradicated, however, from England and Wales; but the dramatic fall in cases and deaths year by year continues. In the last ten years notifications have fallen from over 18,500 in 1945 to a new low figure of 182 in 1954 while deaths have declined from 722 in 1945 to 9 in 1954.

In order to obtain eradication of the disease it is considered necessary to secure immunisation of not less than 75% of babies before their first birthday. At the present time less than half this percentage of babies is immunised in England and Wales.

Your Council has no cause for anxiety regarding the immunisation rate amongst children in your District. The immunised baby is now the rule - not the exception; practitioners and nurses and health visitors, are active in immunisation propaganda while mothers fully appreciate the value of the protection offered to their babies. School children not immunised in infancy are offered inoculation by the School Medical Officer as a routine procedure. Ninety per cent of parents of school children agree to primary immunisation or to "booster" doses offered to their children at school. Consequently a sufficiently high proportion of local school children enter adult life with satisfactory immunity. The total births in Area 5 (south east Norfolk) in 1954 were 560 and during the year 486 children under the age of 5 were immunised. Primary immunisations and "booster" doses for school children, carried out over the period 1953 - 1954, amounted to 3,463. The school population is approximately 5,500.

(g) Poliomyelitis

No cases were notified.

Poliomyelitis is another disease that is probably spread by faecal matter (as well as by throat excretions). It is considered to be a highly infectious disease spread by intimate association with infected persons. As in the case of dysentery written advice regarding precautions is given to families in which a case occurs.

The field trial of poliomyelitis vaccine sponsored by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in America and carried out on a vast scale in 1954 indicates that a vaccine will be found which should prove an effective method of preventing paralytic poliomyelitis. But it is too early to foretell when such a vaccine is likely to be in general use. Several points have to be cleared up: how long will protection last after a course of inoculations?; at what age should the vaccine be given in order to obtain the best response?; what should be the exact timing of the three doses necessary for full immunity? Finally - and most important - comes the "foolproofing" of laboratory production in which the responsibility is great because the working margin of error must be small enough to be insignificant.

(h) Vaccination

The vaccination rate for Area 5 in 1954, was 67% and compares very favourably with the general rate for England and Wales.



In Wymondham district fifty-seven vaccinations were carried out in the age group 0-4 years. This is very satisfactory considering the number of births during this period was fifty-six. Approximately forty of these vaccinations were in the age group 0-1 year.

## VI. Tuberculosis

Two new cases of Tuberculosis were recorded within the Wymondham Urban District during the year.

While notified cases in England and Wales show little decrease in recent years nevertheless a substantial decline in mortality from tuberculosis is recorded. Deaths in 1953 were only 40 per cent of what they were in 1948. The more thorough follow-up of contacts and the more extensive use of mass radiography may account, to some extent, for the sustained level of notifications. In 1953 approximately one out of every twelve new cases was detected by examination of contacts and one out of every five by mass radiography

Susceptibility to tuberculosis is greatest in the 15-24 age group and, in the same group, females are almost twice as susceptible to the disease as males. It follows, therefore, that any initial effort to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis by vaccination should be introduced at the school leaving age. In 1954 the Minister of Health approved the extension of B.C.G. vaccination to children approaching their fourteenth birthday. In the County an offer of vaccination was made to school leavers attending those schools within a ten mile radius of Norwich, i.e. potential city workers. This involved only one school in Area 5, Wymondham Secondary Modern School, where the response by parents and children was very good.

At Wymondham Secondary Modern School twenty-nine school leavers out of seventy-four gave evidence, by a positive skin test, of having had a tubercular infection (slight or otherwise) at some period in their lives. This is the result to be expected. These children and the members of their families were invited (through the medium of the local Health Visitor) to an X-ray examination at the Chest Clinic. The response was good and results at the time of writing this Report are as follows:-

Number of persons X-rayed	- 81
Referred to Chest Clinic for investigation	- 4

School-leavers who were "negative reactors" to the skin test were vaccinated at school with B.C.G. vaccine, with, of course, the consent of the parents.

## VII. Milk

Under the Milk Regulations 1954, only milk with the special designation "pasteurised", "Tuberculin-tested", and "sterilised", may be sold to the public within the Urban District of Wymondham (and throughout south east Norfolk). Large areas of England and Wales have already been specified and when completed the scheme will cover at least 68% of the population of England and Wales. Further Regulations to ensure milk safety include the following: The sale of pasteurised milk (and T.T.milk) by can and dipper is illegal; retailers who bought pasteurised milk in bulk containers and bottled it for delivery are now required to purchase from their suppliers pre-packed pasteurised milk in bottles, cans or churns sealed by the pasteuriser. There are also new regulations regarding the labelling, capping, and sealing of containers.

No cases of infected milk were reported from the Wymondham Urban District.



## VIII. Water Supplies

Routine bacteriological samples taken throughout the year gave satisfactory results.

Of particular interest is the scheme for the installation of a new treatment plant at the headworks using the "Permutit" process of water softening together with automatic chlorination. At the time of writing this Report the work is almost complete.

The proposed extension of the town water supply to Spooner Row via the parish of Morley made further progress during the year.

With regard to the question of fluoridation, preliminary studies are being carried out by the Government in certain areas of Great Britain. These studies will take five years or longer to complete. It is the Government's view that studies under the Government scheme should come first and that the introduction of fluoridation in other areas should be considered in the light of the results obtained.

Your Council has approved the principle of fluoridation. Meanwhile the County Dental Officer has kindly offered to carry out some dental surveys of school children when dental staff is available.

## IX. Sewage Disposal

The sewage disposal works for the town is seriously overloaded; extension of the plant is under consideration.

In 1954 a new sewage disposal plant was constructed for the Council houses at Spooner Row.

## X. Housing

The housing survey which began in 1951 was continued throughout the year and at the time of writing this Report 425 houses have been inspected of which 188 have been found "not to be repairable at reasonable expense". Since the war 296 Council houses have been constructed and 80 have been built by private enterprise. The total number of inhabited Council houses is 538 (as at 31.12.54) and it is probably correct to say that at least one third of the population of Wymondham lives in Council houses - a very satisfactory record. However, in spite of this extensive building programme applications for Council houses remains static; there are approximately 150 "live" applications on the books.

## XI. Section 47 of the National Assistance Act and the Problem of the Aged.

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act powers are given to a Local Authority for the compulsory removal of certain persons to hospital or other suitable premises, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health. Needless to say this is not a duty lightly undertaken and every effort is made to find an alternative solution to the forcible uprooting of the old and infirm from their quiet if insanitary homes and thrusting them unwillingly into the action of institutional life. Fortunately no such cases arose in the Wymondham District during 1954. Nevertheless action under Section 47 is frequently avoided only by the quiet tactful work of the local Welfare Officers who convincingly point out the advantages to be gained from entering a local institution. Here it should be said that very few, once admitted, wish to return to their former living conditions.



The question now arises as to what should be done to prevent a state of affairs in which an elderly person, infirm and incapable, lives under such insanitary conditions that no neighbour or paid Home Help is prepared to give assistance. Some social workers are of opinion that the position is aggravated by the lack of sense of responsibility on the part of children and relatives; that the family responsibility characteristic of previous generations is now moving towards a responsibility which is essentially communal.

A weapon to counteract the effects of this tendency is growing in strength. Fostered by Welfare Officers and Social Workers, Old Peoples Clubs are steadily increasing in popularity. Through the medium of Committee work and with close liaison between Welfare Officer and Health Visitor potential problem-elderly-persons within the Clubs' working areas can be helped before they reach the final stages of neglect. For this reason alone the initiation of Old Peoples' Clubs organised to keep a kindly eye on all old people within a parish deserves every encouragement.

The welfare of the aged is not merely a social problem it is becoming a medical problem which grows in intensity with the years. More people are living to old age than ever before and while immense advances have been made in saving the lives and keeping the health of the young much less progress has been possible in the prevention of the diseases of old age - brain haemorrhage, cancer, and the failing heart.

For years we have saved the lives of babies to swell the ranks of the chronic sick in old age. The infant mortality rate touches a new low record in each succeeding year: it is natural that we should contrive to find a good ending to a work so well begun.

Our best contribution to the welfare of the elderly is Housing - carefully planned, labour saving, and accident-proof as possible. Add to this kindly supervision, whether by Health Visitor, Warden, or Club Committee. We fuss over infant welfare: the aged need equal attention.

The provision of Group Homes for the aged, under the supervision of a warden, would create ideal conditions for communal welfare. Visiting relatives (occupying the living accommodation provided for such visits) would spend much of their time doing odd jobs beyond the powers of their aged hosts. It would therefore be an advantage to have in the warden's charge some of the more expensive domestic appliances which though required for occasional use only are nevertheless indispensable; a chest of special tools; a domestic ladder; chimney-cleaning outfit; sewing machine, etc., etc. Communal washing machines would be useful, too. A communal dining-room for the daily dinner would have many advantages, social and economic. Elaborate kitchen facilities in each bungalow would not then be necessary. It is a little absurd to imagine, say, twenty wives cooking meals for themselves and twenty husbands. Cooking is the worst chore of the day for most women, particularly at the holiday end of life. Failing the communal dining-room, the organised delivery of hot meals is worth considering. There seems no reason why the enterprising itinerant merchant who sells from his mobile kitchen fish and chips hot from the stove, could not, with a little adaptation, vary his menu and contract to supply hot soups and stews at a reasonable cost.

## XII. Accidents in the Home

Accidents in the Home in England and Wales continue to increase year by year. Fatal home accidents in 1949 numbered 4,904; in 1953 the figure was 5,895 (over 16 every day), and incomplete figures available suggest it will be higher again in 1954. The cost to the whole country in hospital treatment alone for home accidents is between 4 million and 5 million pounds a year. From 1940 to 1949 over 60,000 people died from accidents in the home compared with 48,000 in road accidents. In children between the ages of one and four years a fatal home accident is the third largest cause of death.



Old people, too, are particularly liable to accidents; four-fifths of fatal home accidents occur in children under five years of age and in old people of 65 years and over.

The most frequent type of fatal home accidents are as follows:-

Falls	60 per cent
Burns and Scalds	10 per cent
Coal gas poisoning	10 per cent
Suffocation	9 per cent
Poisoning	3 per cent

To assist in the campaign against domestic accidents - so many of which are preventable - the Home Safety Department of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents have urged the setting up of local home safety committees. The Infant Welfare Centre is the most appropriate place for advising mothers regarding safety measures in the home.

### XIII. Health Education

The fundamental factors in environmental sanitation are: potable water; swift and sanitary disposal of excreta; good housing; safe food supplies. Progress in public health may be measured by the degree of sustained effort directed towards these fundamental needs. Without a good standard of environmental sanitation the individual is greatly handicapped in practising the personal hygiene so essential for the control of communicable diseases.

We move continually in company with carriers of dysentery, poliomyelitis, the typhoids, infective jaundice, and the germs of food poisoning of various sorts - not to mention tuberculosis and the common infectious diseases of childhood. For the survival of their species the germs which cause these diseases must pass from one human host to another and one of the obvious and usual ways is via the intestinal tract. We say in a fatalistic way "I picked up a germ somewhere". Nine times out of ten we would be furious if we knew just how we did pick up the germ: the failure of a cook or a waiter to wash his hands before handling our food (and it is well handled); or the friend we contact who failed to wash when he should - clean though he may appear to be.

And so we are back again to the question of Health Education. It has been said that we are fast reaching a stage when the environmental sanitation which can be provided by the community has reached its limit and for the rest - the individual must look after himself. But the problem for the individual is the difficulty of learning where lies real danger to his health; of distinguishing between dirt that doesn't matter very much and dirt (often invisible) that is very dangerous. The same person who throws up his hands in horror at sight of the caterpillar in the cabbage or the maggot in the raspberry (both harmless) will cheerfully eat a fresh duck egg which has been boiled for a few minutes only (potentially highly dangerous). Food cooked in a dirty frying-pan carries little risk while to eat a trifle prepared by a clean hand which bears a clean bandage covering a septic finger might have disastrous consequences.

Better Health is reached by highways marked Statistics and Propaganda. These roads sound hopelessly dull to most people; our task is to put life and interest in them.

### Conclusion

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement and for the enthusiastic and efficient help given me by all members of the Sanitary and Clerical staff.

*15/4/53 110*





WYMONDHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	10,950
Estimated Resident Population.	5,730
Rateable Value.	£25,210
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.	£99

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	23	26	49
Illegitimate	3	4	7
Total	26	30	56

Live Birth Rate per 1,000  
of estimated Resident Population.

Wymondham Urban District 9.7  
Ø Area 5 13.4

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000  
total births.

Wymondham Urban District 0.0  
Ø Area 5 26.0

Table 4. DEATHS (all ages)

Male	Female	Total
29	28	57

Crude Death Rate  
per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population

Wymondham Urban District 9.9  
Ø Area 5 11.6

Table 5. INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths of Infants under One Year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births

Wymondham Urban District 0.0  
Ø Area 5 7.1

NOTE

Ø Area 5 comprises Depwade & Loddon R.D's and Diss & Wymondham U.D's.

Table 6. CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR - Wymondham U.D.

NIL

Table 7. CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General) - Wymondham U.D.

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other.	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	2	-	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	2	-	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	-	-
14. Other malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms.	4	6	10
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia.	-	-	-
16. Diabetes.	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	3	6	9
18. Coronary disease, angina.	8	5	13
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	-	-	-
20. Other heart diseases.	3	3	6
21. Other circulatory diseases.	2	-	2
22. Influenza.	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia.	-	-	-
24. Bronchitis.	1	-	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea.	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	2	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion.	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations.	-	-	-
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases.	-	2	2
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	1	-	1
34. All other accidents.	1	1	2
35. Suicide.	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
Total	29	28	57

Table 8. NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1954  
(According to Age Groups)

Wymondham U.D.	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	-	-	-
1 and under 5	-	-	-
5 " " 10	-	-	-
10 " " 20	-	-	-
20 " " 30	-	1	1
30 " " 40	1	-	1
40 " " 50	4	2	6
50 " " 60	2	4	6
60 " " 70	7	4	11
70 " " 80	8	11	19
80 " " 90	5	5	10
90 " " 100	2	1	3
100 and over	-	-	-
Total	29	28	57



Table 9. SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Live Births (per 1,000 pop)</u>	(85)	(87)	(97)	(80)	(80)	(90)	(56)
Wymondham Urban District.	15.4	15.6	17.2	14.1	14.2	15.8	9.7
Area 5.	15.7	14.5	14.9	15.4	15.6	14.3	13.4
England and Wales.	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2
<u>Still Births (per 1,000 total births)</u>	(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(Nil)	(1)	(Nil)
Wymondham Urban District.	11.6	22.5	39.6	58.8	0.0	10.9	0.0
Area 5.	30.4	27.0	23.0	26.8	28.0	17.1	26.0
England and Wales.	( Not Published			)	22.6	22.4	24.0
<u>Crude Deaths (per 1,000 pop)</u>	(71)	(71)	(62)	(84)	(81)	(65)	(57)
Wymondham Urban District.	12.8	12.7	11.0	14.8	14.4	11.4	9.9
Area 5.	12.9	13.3	12.1	14.0	12.6	10.9	11.6
England and Wales.	12.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3
<u>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</u>	(4)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(Nil)
Wymondham Urban District.	47.0	11.4	10.3	50.0	12.5	22.2	0.0
Area 5.	31.8	21.0	14.5	27.5	28.8	34.8	7.1
England and Wales.	34.0	32.0	29.8	29.6	27.0	26.8	25.5

NOTE:- Figures in brackets are the actual numbers for Wymondham U.D.

Table 10. NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)  
(ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS) - Wymondham Urban District

	Under 1	1-2 yrs	3-4 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	Over 25	Total
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Measles.	8	50	72	171	12	-	1	314
Whooping Cough.	4	12	14	18	1	-	-	49
Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Infective Jaundice.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery (Sonne).	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Weils Disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	12	62	88	193	16	1	6	378

Table 11. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1954 (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) - Wymondham Urban District.

	Quarters				Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Scarlet Fever.	1	-	1	-	2
Measles.	42	272	-	-	314
Whooping Cough.	41	3	5	-	49
Pneumonia.	2	-	-	-	2
Infective Jaundice.	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas.	-	1	-	-	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	-	-	-	4	4
Food Poisoning.	1	-	1	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia.	2	-	-	-	2
Weils Disease.	-	-	-	1	1
Total	89	276	8	5	378

Table 12. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING T.B.)  
during last five years - Wymondham U.D.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Scarlet Fever	9	9	15	9	2
Measles	157	3	48	12	314
Whooping Cough	65	35	8	78	49
Pneumonia	2	2	6	5	2
Infective Jaundice	5	1	-	1	1
Erysipelas	1	5	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	4
Food Poisoning	-	1	4	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	1	2
Weil's Disease	-	-	-	-	1
Encephalitis (Post-infectious)	2	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-
Malaria (Contracted abroad)	-	-	1	-	-
Psittacosis	-	-	-	1	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	3	-	1	2	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	-	1	2	-	-
Totals	246	58	86	109	378

Table 13. TUBERCULOSIS (Details of New Cases during 1954)  
Wymondham Urban District

Age Period	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
0-4	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	-
15-22	-	-	-	-
23-34	-	-	-	-
35-44	-	-	-	-
45-54	-	1	-	-
55-64	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	1
Totals	-	1	-	1

Table 14. TUBERCULOSIS (NUMBER OF CASES ON T.B.REGISTER AS AT 31.12.54)  
Wymondham Urban District

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	15	10	25
Non-Pulmonary	5	10	15
Total	20	20	40

Table 15. DETAILS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR LAST FIVE YEARS  
Wymondham Urban District

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Pulmonary					
Male	2	-	3	-	-
Female	-	1	3	1	1
Non-Pulmonary					
Male	-	2	2	-	-
Female	1	1	1	1	1
Total	3	4	9	2	2
Area 5 Total	31	36	43	24	23



Table 16. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following is the number of notifications of primary and booster injections received during the last five years in respect of Area 5.

	Primary Injections		Booster Injections		Total
	Under 5	Age 5-14	Under 5	Age 5-14	
1954	486	171	26	983	1,666
1953	493	392	36	1,855	2,776
1952	371	95	15	598	1,070
1951	460	70	9	178	717
1950	487	100	6	447	1,040

Table 17. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccinations of children (under five years of age) during the years 1951 to 1954 resident in the District and Area 5, are shown in the following table.

	Wymondham U.D.				Area 5.			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
Number of live births registered	80	80	90	56	617	623	574	560
Number of vaccinations recorded. (0 - 4 years)	81	48	44	57	496	315	391	375
Percentage vaccinated.	100	60	48	100	80	50	68	67

Table 18. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER - Wymondham Urban District

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Number of deaths	14	10	13	10	15	14	8	15
Percentage of total deaths	21.5	14.0	18.3	16.1	17.8	17.2	12.5	26.3

Table 19. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER - Area 5

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Number of deaths	59	83	82	84	86	82	74	87
Percentage of deaths	11.7	16.9	16.8	17.3	15.3	16.3	16.9	18.5





SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR 1954.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Wymondham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the year ended  
31st. December, 1954.

Staff.

Your Sanitary Inspector holds in addition the appointments of Highway  
Surveyor, Building Surveyor and Petroleum Inspector and has the services of  
an additional Sanitary Inspector and a male clerk.

In March your Assistant Sanitary Inspector obtained another appointment  
and the vacancy was found difficult to fill. A young man studying for the  
Sanitary Inspector's Examination was eventually engaged and he took up his  
duties on the 1st. July, 1954.

Housing.

The Housing Survey has proceeded during the year, 92 cottages being  
inspected. On applying the standard of fitness adopted by the Council in  
1951 the cottages fell into the categories shown below. Details for 1951,  
1952 and 1953 are also listed.

	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Number of houses inspected.	145.	111.	77.	92.	425.
Number of houses fit in all respects.	-	3.	7.	2.	12.
Number of houses repairable at reasonable expense (Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936).	52.	73.	45.	54.	224.
Number of houses not repairable at reasonable expense (Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936).	92.	35.	25.	36.	188.
Number of houses part of which are unsuitable for habitation (Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936).	1.	-	-	-	1.

Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1936 and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1953.

Number of undertakings given by owners and accepted by Council to carry out works to make houses fit for habitation ...	...	1.
Number of Demolition Orders made ...	...	Nil.
Number of Closing Orders made...	...	Nil.
Number of houses made fit ...	...	1.
Number of houses demolished ...	...	3.
Number of informal notices served ...	...	17.
Number of informal notices complied with ...	...	14.

Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Number of Statutory notices served ...	...	1.
Number of Statutory notices complied with ...	...	Nil.
Number of informal notices served ...	...	61.
Number of informal notices complied with ...	...	53.

The following improvements and repairs have been carried out after formal and informal action.

Pailclosets converted to waterclosets	...	...	27.
Houses connected to main water	...	...	18.
New sinks provided.	...	...	23.
Houses provided with bathrooms	...	...	7.
Roofs repaired	...	...	2.
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired.	...	...	2.
Plaster work to walls repaired	...	...	2.
Eaves gutters overhauled...	...	...	2.
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	2.
Doors repaired	...	...	1.
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	...	...	3.
Floors repaired or renewed.	...	...	3.
Closets repaired or renewed	...	...	7.
New foodstores provided	...	...	9.
New drains provided	...	...	25.
Septic tanks provided	...	...	4.
External walls repaired	...	...	2.
New yard gullies...	...	...	2.

New Housing Progress.

During the year 41 dwellings were completed and occupied, 32 built by the Council and 9 by private enterprise.

The position with regard to post-war housing at the end of the year under review was that a grand total of 373 units of habitation had been completed and occupied, 15 temporary and 278 permanent dwellings built by the Council and 80 by private enterprise. The dwellings built by the Council are made up as follows:-

- 11 four bedroom houses.
- 145 three bedroom houses.
- 30 two bedroom flats)
- 30 one bedroom flats) in Duplex houses.
- 10 two bedroom flats.
- 4 one bedroom flats.
- 32 two bedroom bungalows.
- 16 one bedroom bungalows.
- 15 two bedroom temporary bungalows.
- 2 shops with flats above.

<u>4-Bedroom</u> <u>Accommodation.</u>	<u>3-Bedroom</u> <u>Accommodation.</u>	<u>2-Bedroom</u> <u>Accommodation.</u>	<u>1-Bedroom</u> <u>Accommodation.</u>
11.	145.	87.	50.

The whole of these dwellings have separate bathrooms with fixed baths and lavatory basins and domestic hot water systems.

Pre-war Housing.

For the information of the Council details of pre-war housing are set out below:-

<u>Four Bedroom Accommodation.</u>	<u>3-Bedroom</u>	<u>2-Bedroom</u>
<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Accommodation.</u>	<u>Accommodation.</u>
4.	227. #	12. ø

- # Includes Manor House, Bridewell Street.
- ø Includes "Rose Cottage", Pople Street and house occupied by Mr.Platten which had one bedroom converted into a bathroom.
- Manor House, Bridewell Street has bath and lavatory basin in a separate room with domestic hot water system.
- One 3-bedroom house has bath and lavatory basin in separate room with gas water heater.
- One 3-bedroom house has fixed bath in bedroom but no hot water arrangements.
- One 2-Bedroom house has bath and lavatory basin in separate room with domestic hot water system.
- Eighteen 3-bedroom houses have a fixed bath in a separate room with no method of water heating.



Twenty four 3-bedroom houses have a fixed bath in the kitchen with no hot water laid on.

#### Total Housing Accommodation in the District.

At 31st. December, 1954, the total number of dwellings in the Urban District was 1880. The total number of dwellings owned by the Council was 540 which is equivalent to 28.7%.

#### Housing Act, 1949.

Three applications for grants under the Housing Act, 1949, were received and approved during the year as follows:-

1. Conversion of an Organ Chapel into a cottage;
2. Provision of a bathroom in an existing cottage, and
3. Addition of one bedroom to an existing bungalow.

Work was completed in respect of Nos. 2 and 3 but No. 1 was not proceeded with.

#### Housing of Old People.

Your Council has given consideration to the housing of old people in recent years and at the 31st. December, 1954, 48 bungalows had been provided, 32 with 2 bedrooms and 16 with 1 bedroom.

At the close of the year it had been decided to build further bungalows at Standley Court and also on the Rothbury Estate and consideration was also being given to a scheme, which had been adopted in principle by the Norfolk County Council, under which the latter authority was prepared to make grants towards additional expenditure incurred by housing authorities in providing welfare facilities and supervision connected with groups of dwellings erected for old people at selected sites.

The scheme envisaged by the County Council was for communities of from 12 to 18 dwellings to be grouped around a house or bungalow to be occupied by a warden and his wife who would be required to provide supervision and assistance and to which unit of accommodation additional facilities such as a communal room or rooms would be attached.

It was the opinion of the County Council that schemes as envisaged would reduce the demand for residential accommodation in County Homes and Hostels.

#### Slum Clearance.

The demolition of old, insanitary houses which cannot be made fit for human habitation is the next problem facing your Council and this will have to be tackled during 1955. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has asked for a return to be submitted based on the findings of the housing survey of the district.

#### Demand for new Houses.

The register of applications for Council houses from persons residing or working in the Urban District showed 155 live applications at 31st. December, 1954. The details of these applications are set out below along with the figures for the three previous years for comparison.

	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>
Childless families.	41.	37.	31.	44.*
Families with 1 child.	38.	39.	37.	32.
Families with 2 or more children.	57.	32.	26.	30.
Old people requiring bungalows.	56.	41.	47.	49.
Totals:	192.	149.	141.	155.

\* This figure includes 14 applications from single persons.

Overcrowding.

	<u>Housing Act.</u> <u>Standard.</u>	<u>Bedroom</u> <u>Standard.</u>
Cases remaining on register 31. 12. 53.	2.	7.
Cases reported 1. 1. 54 - 31. 12. 54.	1.	4.
Cases abated 1. 1. 54 - 31. 12. 54		
(a) By action of Local Authority.	Nil.	3.
(b) Otherwise.	1.	1.
Total cases remaining 31. 12. 54.	2.	7.

Dirty and verminous premises.

<u>Bed bugs.</u>	Number of visits of inspection.	Nil.
	Number of rooms fumigated.	Nil.
<u>Fleas.</u>	Number of visits of inspection.	Nil.
	Number of houses fumigated.	Nil.
<u>Dirty Houses.</u>	Number of visits of inspection.	8.
	Number of houses cleansed.	1.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There is no camping problem in the Urban District. The few caravans in the area are controlled by the issue of licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Water Supply.(a) Town Supply.

There is a piped water supply in the Urban part of the district with pumping station situate at Wicklewood in the Rural District of Forehoe and Henstead. The undertaking is owned by the Wymondham Urban District Council.

The Headworks comprise five 12" boreholes each 300 feet in depth equipped with submersible pumps.

There are between 13 and 14 miles of mains with diameters of from 3" to 9", serving about 2/3rds. of the total population of the Urban District, by gravity.

At the close of the year your Council had decided to invite tenders for laying 120 yards of 3" water main in Chapel Lane to serve new development.

The result of a chemical analysis of a sample of water taken at the headworks is set out on folio 10

3 samples were taken from the mains for bacteriological examination and in each case the result was the same, viz:-

"This sample is satisfactory".

(b) Feed Main.

In my last annual report I reported that as a result of lime encrustation in the 7" feed main from the headworks the booster was found to be starved of water and ineffective.

Acting on the advice of the Consulting Engineers the feed main was duplicated by laying 1340 yards of 9" diameter pipes, commencing from the headworks. The cost of this work was approximately £4,925. On completion of the work tests indicated that the carrying capacity of the 7" main (that had not been duplicated) had been increased from 150 gallons per minute to approximately 260 gallons per minute. The Engineers stated that this flow should be sufficient to meet the present peak demand based on an average daily consumption in the Town area of 180,000 to 200,000 gallons, but in order to raise the output of the feed main to 300 gallons per minute for which the booster plant was originally designed it would be necessary to further duplicate the main by laying 1200 yards of 8" diameter pipes. Your Council decided to defer the question of further duplicating the feed main.

(c) Treatment Plant.

Formal approval was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to the tender submitted by Messrs. Permutit for the installation of a Base Exchange



Treatment Plant at the headworks and at the close of the year application for loan sanction had been made in respect of a sum of £8,200 to cover the cost of this work.

(d) Extension of Mains to Spooner Row and Sutton.

This matter continued to receive consideration during the year and a scheme was submitted to the Ministry for approval. The route is as follows:-

Pumping Station to Morley; through Morley Hall grounds to A. 11; along A.11 in a north easterly direction as far as its junction with Eleven Mile Road; to Spooner Row via Eleven Mile Road, School Lane and Station Road with branches along Queen Street and M. 140 (Bunwell Road and Wymondham Road).

The approximate number of houses to be served is 146 and the estimated cost of the work is £17,550.

(e) Other Supplies.

Simple chlorination of the shallow wells serving three small Council housing estates at Spooner Row and Sutton (12, 6 and 4 houses respectively) was continued during the year. Wells serving two private houses were also treated with "chloros" and a high standard of bacterial purity maintained.

Summary of Water Officer's weekly reports for the year ended 31st. December, 1954.

<u>Month.</u>	<u>Estimated output of Pumping Station.</u>	<u>Lime used.</u>
January.	6,516,500.	11,046.
February.	5,512,000.	8,904.
March.	5,412,000.	8,802.
April.	5,743,000.	7,462.
May.	7,755,000.	7,058.
June.	6,282,000.	5,040.
July.	8,130,000.	7,692.
August.	5,982,000.	7,800.
September.	5,934,000.	7,304.
October.	7,404,000.	9,492.
November.	5,856,000.	8,036.
December.	5,921,000.	7,938.
	<u>76,447,500.</u>	<u>96,574.</u>
1953	<u>73,891,950.</u>	<u>128,735.</u>
Increase:	<u>2,555,550.</u>	<u>32,161 lbs.</u>

= 43 tons 2 cwts. 30 lbs. lime used.

Decrease: 14 tons 7 cwts. 17 lbs.

1.2632 lb. of lime used per 1,000 gallons output.

<u>Connections.</u>	<u>From Main to Stop-cock.</u>	<u>From Stop-cock to Premises.</u>	<u>Meters Installed.</u>
January.	2.	13.	1.
February.	1.	4.	-
March.	4.	1.	-
April.	2.	7.	-
May.	5.	1.	-
June.	-	-	-
July.	5.	5.	-
August.	-	2.	-
September.	-	5.	-
October.	1.	-	1.
November.	1.	1.	-
December.	1.	1.	-
	<u>22.</u>	<u>40.</u>	<u>2.</u>

Parish of Hingham consumed.	12,351,990 galls.
Wymondham alone consumed.	64,095,510 "
Average daily consumption in Wymondham.	176,086 "
Average daily consumption in Hingham.	33,934 "
Consumption through meter (including Hingham)	25,922,270 "
1953.	<u>24,231,709 "</u>
Increase of:	<u>1,690,561 galls.</u>

Number of Consumers.

Meters 59.	Special arrangement 24.	Building Supplier 6.
Domestic 1538.	Total 1627.	

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The system of sewerage in the Town is a partially separate system. It was originally intended that it should be a separate system but a considerable quantity of storm water now finds its way into the foul sewers.

The sewage disposal works are situated on the Dereham Road near the railway. The works were constructed in 1933 to deal with an average dry weather flow of 72,000 gallons and the present dry weather flow is approximately 180,000 gallons. The plant is at present badly overloaded.

For the information of new members of the Council the following resume' sets out the action taken by your Council and the position to date.

Early in 1953 the Council accepted an outline scheme for extensions to the existing works at an estimated cost of £44,000, the work to be undertaken in two stages; stage I £30,000 and stage II £14,000. These proposals were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and to the Norfolk County Council for approval in principle and at the same time an application for Grants under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts was made. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government deferred consideration of the proposals pending the submission of observations by the Norfolk County Council. The appropriate Committee of the Norfolk County Council raised the question of the amount of storm water which the new works were designed to take and referred the matter back to your Council for further investigation. A survey was carried out with the assistance and co-operation of the County Public Health Department. It was found that the elimination of the infiltration of surface water would be economically impossible and the cost involved would be in excess of that of making provision for surface water in the new additions to the treatment plant. The County Committee then raised the question of the responsibility of maintaining two systems of drainage, i.e. (a) the old drainage system which includes the brick arch sewers now principally used for road drainage with outfalls to the river; and (b) the modern foul drainage system with outfall to Sewage Disposal Works.

The Urban Council is responsible for maintaining (b) but as there seemed to be a difference of opinion as to which authority should maintain the old drainage system the County Committee felt that this question should be clarified before making a final decision with regard to the scheme for extensions to the Sewage Works. (Recently your Committee met representatives of the Norfolk County Council Public Health Committee and the question was satisfactorily settled. The County Council and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government should now be in a position to consider the proposals submitted by your Council).

In view of Planning Consent being given for the development of further land in Chapel Lane your Council agreed to invite tenders for laying 280 yards of 6" sewer in Chapel Lane and 145 yards of 6" sewer in fields to connect up with the main outfall sewer. In addition to serving the new development this sewer would also allow for draining 10 existing houses which are at present drained to cesspools.

A serious blockage occurred in the London Road sewer near Bowden Terrace on the 2nd. December. The blockage was partially cleared the same day but on the following day the sewer again backed up. The distance between manholes is considerable and the stoppage was found to be just a few yards on the low side of one of the manholes. Rods were borrowed from local builders in order to reach the stoppage from the next manhole but the length of rods used was such that enough pressure could not be exerted to move the stoppage. The water level in the manhole on the high side of the stoppage rose to a height of several feet and this was eventually pumped out by a Cesspool Emptier hired from the adjoining Rural Council. The blockage was finally cleared by rodding from this manhole.

This was the only serious trouble on the sewerage system during the year.



Construction of a small Sewage Disposal Works to serve 14 Council houses at Spooner Row was completed during the year.

Your Council has no scheme in operation for the emptying of cesspools in the district. Arrangements are made with the adjoining Rural Council to empty cesspools when necessary, the owners of the cesspools paying the Rural Council direct for the service.

#### Refuse collection and disposal.

The collection of household refuse is carried out by direct labour. One motor vehicle, a 7 cubic yard "Karrier", and 2 men are employed on the work which consists of emptying weekly:-

111 pailclosets.  
1390 dustbins.

During the year 22 pailclosets were converted to waterclosets.

A scheme is in operation whereby your Council supplies a closet set, free of cost, where an owner agrees to carry out the work of closet conversion.

Of the 111 pailclosets emptied by your workmen 71 are situated where water and sewer are available and they could be connected to these services, 40 are outside the area of sewer and water and without extension of the services connections will not be possible.

Another factor having a bearing on the conversion of the closets is the condition of the properties concerned and of the 71 mentioned above at least 49 are very poor cottages which would not be repairable at reasonable expense. It is very doubtful, therefore, whether these cottages are worth the expense of closet conversions.

Trade refuse is also collected from a number of business premises for which service the owners are charged 6d. in the £ of the rateable value of the premises.

The scavenging area has not been extended during the year and remains the same, viz:-

- Norwich Road - as far as the "Old Oak" Public House.
- Browick Road - as far as the Council houses.
- Silfield Road - as far as Colls Farm.
- London Road - including the two cottages near Longfields House.
- Cavick Road - as far as the river.
- To the North of the Town, Tuttles Lane is roughly the limit of collection.

#### Salvage.

The salvage of tins and light metal from the refuse tip has been carried out during the year and at the close a total of 11 tons, 2 cwts. 1 qr. had been recovered and sold.

Waste paper from shops, etc. realised a total of 7 tons, 3 cwts. during the same period.

#### Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Regular visits of inspection have been made to food premises of all types and improvements have been effected to some as a result of informal action.

Details of the food shops in the district are as follows:-

Butchers shops.	7.
Grocers shops.	25.
Catering establishments.	7.
Fishmongers shops.	6.
Greengrocers shops.	4.
Licensed premises.	23.
Bakehouses.	6.

#### Bakehouses.

An informal notice to recondition one of the bakehouses in the Town has not yet been complied with although a considerable amount of work has been carried out.

#### Slaughter houses and Butchers shops.

Two slaughter houses in the district are licensed for slaughtering for home consumption. Both were licensed from 1st. July, 1954, at cessation of central

control by Ministry of Food.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known).	149.	-	-	10.	334.
Number inspected.	149.	-	-	10.	334.
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	11.	-	-	-	1.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	7.4	-	-	-	0.3
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	1.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	13.	-	-	-	11.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	8.7	-	-	-	3.6

Other Foods Condemned.

Hindquarter Beef	...	...	...	60 lbs.
Pork ...	...	...	...	25 lbs.
Corned Beef ...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Luncheon Meat..	...	...	...	3 tins.
Tinned Ham ...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Cheese..	...	...	...	7 lbs.

All food surrendered was disposed of at the Council's refuse tip.

Milk.

There are no dairy retailers of milk in the district apart from the producer-retailer.

The only distributor in the district is registered in an adjoining district and is issued with a supplementary licence by your Council to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested".

Public Houses.

New sanitary conveniences were provided at 3 public houses in the district, there are however still notices outstanding on 5 public houses to improve sanitary accommodation.

Premises registered under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

Manufacture of sausages, etc.	...	...	7.
Manufacture of ice-cream	...	...	Nil.
Sale of ice cream	...	...	18.

Ice-Cream Samples.

Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination - 5.

Grade I	...	...	4.
Grade II	...	...	1.
Grade III	...	...	Nil.
Grade IV	...	...	Nil.

Factories.

The following table gives details of the number of factories in the district together with notices served to remedy defects found in the course of inspections of the various factories.



<u>Premises.</u>	<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>Inspections Made.</u>	<u>Notices Served.</u>
Factories with mechanical power.	51.	36	-
Factories without mechanical power.	11	34	-
Total:	62	70	-

Number of cases in which defects were found:-

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>Referred to H.M.I.</u>	<u>by H.M.I.</u>
Want of cleanliness.	4	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation.	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding.	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:				
(a) Insufficient.	2	1	-	1
(b) Unsuitable.			-	-
Total:	6	1	-	1

#### Rodent Control.

The position with regard to rodent control remains the same as last year.

One of the Council's employees, a trained rodent operative, continues to give part-time to this service.

Set out below is a copy of the report made to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the performance of the Council's functions under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	Type of Property.				(5) Agricul- tural.
	Non - a g r i c u l t u r a l .				
	(1) L. A.	(2) Dwelling Houses.	(3) Business.	(4) Total of Cols.(1) (2)&(3).	
1. Number of properties in L.A's District.	8.	1775.	230.	2013.	71.
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification.	-	61.	6.	67.	3.
(b) Survey under the Act.	8.	918.	53.	979.	12.
(c) Otherwise.	-	366.	67.	433.	15.
3. Number of properties inspected under(2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major	4.	29.	5.	38.	3.
(a) Rats (Minor	2.	128.	-	130.	-
(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Minor	-	11.	1.	12.	-
4. Number of infested properties under (3) treated by the L.A.	6.	168.	6.	180.	3.
5. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
6. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	18.	-	18.	-

I have the honour to be  
Your obedient Servant,  
R. F. HUDSON,  
C.R.S.I., H.S.I.A.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Sample received from the Wymondham Urban District Council.

Marked: Wymondham Public Supply from pumping main of Wymondham  
Waterworks.

Appearance when received: Clear. Small greeny-yellow deposit.

Nature of deposit: Sand and iron particles.

Colour: Yellowy.

Odour: Earthy.

Reaction: Neutral.

Taste: Satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Ammoniacal nitrogen:	0.07
Albuminoid nitrogen:	0.02
Nitrate nitrogen:	Nil.
Nitrite nitrogen:	0.004
Chlorine as chlorides:	20.0

Opinion: The organic quality of this water is very good and the analysis as a whole differs but slightly from that of November, 1952. As on that occasion, a trace of iron was present, giving the water a slight yellowish colour, and a few particles of fine sand were also present in the sample. This water is, in our opinion, free from pollution and fit for drinking purposes.